The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY JULY 13 1896. XXXV—NO. 17

HOW A CANDIDATE LIVES

The Routine of Life at Major McKinley's.

AN ENDLESS STREAM OF PEOPLE.

How the Republican Candidate is Assisted and By Whom—Captain Heistand as a Time Saver—The Delegations that Come—The Major as a Handshaker.

As contrasted with the first exciting week following the nomination of Mr. McKinley, his life in Canton at present is quiet and uneventful. The air is less full of powder, the inevitable brass band is now heard at such rare intervals as to excite comment, and the hopeful hotel manager who raised his rates and provided himself with thirty new bath tubs in anticipation of crowds to come is correspondingly depressed. And still Mr. McKinley is a busy man. Those who pass by the little White House, the location of which is at once apparent by the two large white urns standing on two sides of the stonewalk, and see no sign of shouting and perspiring multitudes, doubtless think that the Republican [illegible] ves in the seclusion of the [illegible]ate citizen; but those whose business it is to follow his movements appreciate almost as well as himself, the nervous strain of receiving visitors who come one at a time and at all hours in an almost unending stream.

The daily life in the McKinley household has been adjusted to new conditions, and as much system has been applied to it as is practicable in view of the pressure from without, which is entirely without system. When Mr. McKinley rises in the morning he is very certain first of all to receive Private Secretary Boyle. Mr. Boyle was his official private secretary during his four years of administration as governor, and lives in another part of town. His office is also several squares from the McKinley house, and he comes in the morning to discuss letters that have been received or have to be written and to obtain such general orders as his chief may impart. Close by one is pretty sure to see Samuel Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's nephew, a young man who may be 26 or 27, whose usefulness is very great in a thousand different ways, whose discretion is beyond compare, and whose popularity with frequenters of the house is immense. Mr. Boyle leaves for his office as soon as possible, and Major McKinley then resigns himself to the task of receiving callers and delegations, and between times scans the papers, reads such letters as require his personal consideration, dictates answers to the more important, carries on an occasional conversations over the telephone with Mark Hanna, comes out upon the porch now and then to chat with the many correspondents, all of whom respect and admire his tactful manner of entering into a friendly conversation on terms of easy good fellowship and with the natural dignity which is a part of his character.

At perhaps nine o'clock the Major's staff is reinforced by Captain H.O.S. Heistand. Captain Heistand is an United States officer belonging to the 11 thregiment of infantry, now located in Arizona. He is an Ohio man, and was detailed by the secretary of war as inspecting officer of the Ohio National Guard, soon after Mr. McKinley became governor. He remained in that position during the incumbency of Governor McKinley, and between the two there sprang up a close personal friendship and mutual admiration. After the retirement of Mr. McKinley from office, Captain Heistand was relieved of his duties at Columbus, and given a furlough of four months. He immediately came to Canton, and with his wife who is a charming woman and a great friend of Mrs. McKinley, lives at the Yohe hotel, at the foot of the gentle hill leading to the McKinley home.

Captain Heistand's duties are somewhat difficult to catalogue. But the casual caller at the McKinley house is very certain to meet him first of all. He makes the introductions to the Major, and guards him from intrusion at such times as he desires to be alone, or is engaged with persons of importance. Captain Heistand succeeds in saving a great deal of Mr. McKinley's time and has the pleasant manner and friendly word which sends strangers away with pleasant recollections of their call. It is a part of Mr. McKinley's programme to meet personally everybody who takes sufficient interest to call at his house, but, as may readily be imagined, it is frequently imperative that he be not disturbed, and it is equally important that in his absence someone should remain, competent to make the proper explanations to those who drop in. In addition to all these tasks, Captain Heistand is more than courteous to the newspaper correspondents to whom he communicates such items of information as they naturally desire to obtain, and which may properly be given out. To all these delicate duties he brings to bear the discernment of a born diplomat, and the personal qualities of a well bred man of the world. During his vacation, which is really a season of extremely hard work, he wears citizens' clothes.

In addition to those who have been named, a telegraph operator is within call, who receives and transmits messages over the wires connected directly with the McKinley home. Representatives of the two great news gathering associations of the country are generally about, and are given every facility that they have a right to expect.

It usually happens that visiting delegations make known their pilgrimage several days prior to their arrival. Mr. Saxton keeps a sort of tickler in which he schedules these and other engagements, and is on the lookout for the visitors at the proper time. Every procession as it starts up the Market street hill orders its band to play, and when the music is heard Mr. Saxton finds it convenient to go out to the gate, where he looks for the spokesman of the delegation. The visitors are brought into the yard, and the speaker of the occasion is taken into the house, where he is presented and explains to Mr. McKinley the character of the visit. There is nothing formidable or formal in any of these proceedings, and those who who appear on the McKinley premises panic-stricken or constrained are very speedily put at their ease. By the time the visitors have arranged themselves in front of the porch, their speaker and Mr. McKinley appear in sight and, as a matter of course, an immense cheer is raised to heaven. The speech of introduction and congratulation is indulged in, and then an old wooden kitchen chair is brought forward upon which the Republican candidate for President stands and expresseses himself in brief but always felicitous terms. Then everybody shakes hands, the band plays, and in twenty minutes the yard is clear.

Those who have kept account say that Mr. McKinley shakes hands at the average of thirty three per minute and he has been known, as in case of the visit of the Christian Endeavorers, to go as high as fifty per minute. How he succeeds in maintaining his pleasant manner is one of the mysteries that newspaper correspondents cannot explain. His invariable formula as he grasps each hand, is "Glad to see you," or "How do do." There is a distressing monotony in repeating these words that the humble citizen who has come to his fountain of Republican inspiration does not think of as he is jostled down the line, and receives his three words of greeting, but those who stand behind Mr. McKinley have noticed that he says, "Glad to see you," three times and then reverses to "How do you do," twice, and so on until the trying ordeal is over.

Electric lights have been placed on the McKinley porch so that when the delegations come at night they can see and be seen. In this account of the manners and customs of the McKinley household the stranger within the gates of Canton, may know how to approach the presence of one of the most genial and engaging men known in public life, without fear and trembling, and full of understanding.

MAYOR SCHOTTS' VIEWS

Scandalized by the Action of the Convention.

HE IS OPPOSED TO SILVER.

Massillon's Democratic Chief Executive Unalterably Opposed to the Present Demand of the Party and Announces That Mr. McKinley Will be Elected President.

"I do not intend to take any public stand in this matter. I am still a Democrat, and I have not said I would vote for Major McKinley, but there is no secret about the fact that I am strongly opposed to the free silver programme of the Democratic party, and I believe that Major McKinley will be elected because of it." Such are the words and thoughts of Tobias Schott, the Democratic mayor of Massillon, who was elected this spring at the head of the Democratic ticket, and whose sterling Democracy has never been brought into question.

Mr. Schott has been honored by his party in Massillon, and doubtless feels that it would be indelicate in him to take a stronger stand.

He knows, also, that Ohio is so certain to go Republican that its electoral vote is in no danger of being registered for a free silver man, and no practical object could be attained by leading a revolt. The substance of his views he has stated privately to his friends, and when sought for confirmation he replied as quoted, without ostentation on one hand, or desire to hold back his honest convictions on the other.

Mayor Schott believes that free silver is a form of repudiation, and against the short sighted policy which proposes a legalized dishonesty his conscience rebels. "There may be some justification in voting for one's friends on personal grounds in local affairs," said he, "but when a great moral issue presents itself it becomes a duty to think and act in accordance with the greatest good of the greatest number. I am as much of a Democrat as ever, but I see in the present attitude of the party a plan which, carried out, would involve this country in such a panic as we have never known." Mr. Schott believes that the truest and best Democrats are those brainy eastern men who are contesting the free silver platform, and he will not be greatly surprised if they all bolt.

Christian Schott is also opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver; thinks it will be the ruination of the country. Should the convention declare for free silver he thinks he will vote for McKinley. He has said that he would.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY

Marriage Licenses—Guardianship Terminated—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, July 9.—Marriage licenses have been granted to Edward Ostheimer and Alice Griffiths, of Newman, and Charles H. Limbach and Maggie L. Kirfer, of Mapleton.

The will of Catherine B. Istler, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Henry Hurbert has been appointed administrator, with will annexed.

A final account has been filed in the estate of John Madden, of Massillon.

The guardianship of Adam Beard, of Massillon, has been terminated, and a final account has been filed.

Inventory and appraisement has been filed in the estate of Frederick Schwartz, of Massillon; also in the estate of Peter Morganthaler.

The will of Christina Morganthaler, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. Albert Morganthaler has been appointed administrator, with will annexed.

In the estate of Augusta Suter, of Massillon, a final account has been filed.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY

Massillonians and the New National Ticket.

SOME OF THEM ARE SATISFIED.

But Others are Not—"I am a Democrat," Say Many Who Feel Disheartened—Several Proclaim Their Unwillingness to Support the Ticket.

The Democratic programme which demands the election of William J. Bryan on a free coinage of silver platform has been made. Massillon Democrats are honest, conservative and thoughtful. Therefore they are not enthusiastic. THE INDEPENDENT has sought the opinions of many. It has obtained the views of some. Here they are:

Postmaster Felix R. Shepley—I am a Democrat and will support the Democratic ticket.

Frank A. Vogt—As a loyal Democrat I can do nothing else but support the ticket.

"My conscience prompts me to say," said Superintendent F. J. Stout, today, "that I will vote for Major McKinley this fall I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, of course, but the speech of Tillman has lost my vote to Democracy. I am not a Republican, understand, but I cannot support a party that will permit a man like Altgeld to dictate to it and Tillman to censure the present chief executive, Grover Cleveland. Altgeld, I am sure, does not believe in law and good government. My ballot for McKinley will be the first Republican one I have ever cast,"

W. K. L. Warwick—I am a Democrat. However, from my limited knowledge of the money question, I feel that gold and silver should be coined on a parity.

Councilman Peter Smith, ex-Populist, leans toward Bryan and free silver, and if the nominee for vice-president is consistent with his principles he will vote the Democratic ticket. He would like to see Matthews, of Indiana, nominated for second place, but will vote for McLean or any other free silver man. At all events, Mr. Smith will not vote for McKinley, for in his election he sees nothing but strikes, riots and panics.

Paul Kirchhofer—"Bryan suits me first rate."

"How about the platform?"

"Well, that is another question."

C. W. Brider—I will support Bryan and the Democratic platform. I know Bryan personally, and he will make a strong run.

Peter Schnieder—I will support the Democratic ticket. However, I feel that the East could have furnished a stronger candidate than Bryan.

Joseph Klotz—My conscience will not permit me to vote for Bryan on a free silver platform. I think McKinley will get my vote.

C. M. Whitman, whose Democracy has never heretofore been questioned, says he has a vote for Major McKinley and the single gold standard.

"Bryan," said Frank C. Sibila, "was my choice for President and now if we can only get McLean for second place, free silver will do the rest."

Charles Frantz and Constable Wm Simonet announce that the country is saved. Bryan and his free silver platform will go through with a whirl and prosperity will come again.

Justice H. B Sibila believes that if the people want free silver they should have it and he has a ballot to assist them in getting it. Either Matthews or McLean would make a good Vice President.

Ex-Councilman Edward Segner is as silent as the grave, and his neighbor, Anton Crone, is also keeping his views to himself.

Mayor Schott's views on the financial question are well known, but his friend and partyman, Marshal Markel, is strangely reticent on the subject.

H. C. Dielhenn—I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and favor a single gold standard. I cannot support the present Democratic candidate.

George Frantz and John Roseman will support the free silver candidate.

HE WANTS A HOUSE.

Mr. Loeffler Getting Ready for the Marshall Hill Grading.

H. W. Loeffler, of the board of workhouse trustees, is on the lookout for a house and stable, located somewhere near the Marshall Hill, on the West Brookfield road, which he can rent for six or eight weeks. The plan is to secure a house for the lodging of 25 or 30 workhouse inmates who are to grade the hill, and to use the barn for the 8 or 10 county horses. The prisoners will be provided with cots and every other necessity by the workhouse authorities.

The hill is to be cut down and widened, so as to present an easy grade. Mr. Loeffler says that there is a bed of limestone near West Brookfield and he thinks it would be a wise thing for the township authorities to buy a crusher at a cost of $600 or thereabouts. This done workhouse labor could be obtained from time to time and a system of fine roads created. There is a sample of finished road now to be seen near Canton. It is graded, rolled and provided with a good top dressing, and cobbled gutters on both sides. With slight repairs it will last for years. There is no earthly reason why we could not have such roads everywhere, by displaying a little activity and enterprise.

The Invitation Accepted.

At a meeting of Hart Post No. 134, G. A. R., it was decided to accept the invitation to attend the Cleveland Centennial exercises on "Founders' Day," July 22. There will be no charge for transportation for comrades of the Post, and a very low rate for members of their families, through the quartermaster, H. F. Oehler.

Now is the time to subscribe.

CASHED BOGUS CHECKS.

Hotel Keepers the Victims of a Confidence Man.

CANTON, July 11.—The bogus check fiend has been operating successfully in Canton during the past few days. Up to the present time his only victims are the managers of the hotels Hurford and Barnett. At the Hurford the crook registered as George B. Williams. He produced letters from a Chicago firm with enclosed check for $65. The landlord cashed the check, and is now that much out. At the Barnett he registered as O'Connor, and successfully worked the same game. The proprietor of the Russell House, in Alliance, and the proprietor of the Park Hotel, in Columbiana, were also worked to the tune of $65 each.

MILKMEN IN TROUBLE.

Four milkmen, who sell in this city, have been arrested for delivering adulterated milk. The arrests resulted from an investigation made by State Food and Dairy Commissioner Holmes and his assistant Critchfield. Samples of milk were secured several days ago and were sent to Cleveland for analysis It is alleged that the venders used chemicals to to preserve milk and cream.

Miss Katie Silvius, of Massillon, is the guest of Miss Fannie McLean, in West Ninth street.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Probate Court Appointments—Marriage Licenses Issued.

CANTON, July 10.—The will of Jane Finch, of Lexington township, has been admitted to probate.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Charles W. Black, of Massillon.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Mary Oberlin, of Massillon.

A petition to sell desperate claims has been filed in the assignment of John E. Martin, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Henry Blodau and Julianna Albrecht, Levi P. Shaffer and Cora E. Gerber, of Canton.

AN EDITOR MARRIES.

Nuggets of Live News From Navarre.

LETTER FROM CANAL FULTON.

A Good Man Gone—Some Briefly Stated Facts About the Long Life of Pioneer William Stansbury—A Firm Dissolves—Other News From Near By.

THE CAREER OF WM. STANSBURY.

CANAL FULTON, July 10.—Mr. Wm. Stansbury, the oldest resident of this community, died Wednesday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. J. Wilhelm. Mr. Stansbury came here from Tuscarawas township after the death of his wife, about a year ago, and has since made his home with his daughter. He and his wife lived on the old homestead, near Pigeon Run, for sixty-six years, having moved there in 1828, when it was a wilderness, and he left it only when the home was broken up by her death. Mr. Stansbury was a life-long christian, having united with the M. E. church in 1832. He was one of the most widely known men in the township, and his name was a synonym for honesty, uprightness and fair dealing wherever he was known. He was born in the early part of 1807, and was therefore in his ninetieth year. The funeral will be held at his daughter's residence Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Massillon cemetery.

The partnership existing between C. A. Rudy and C. R Daily, in the furniture business at this place, was dissolved July 7th. Mr Daily is to continue in the business.

AN EDITOR MARRIES.

NAVARRE, July 10.—The marriage of E. M. Crawshaw, editor of the Navarre Times, to Miss Lottie Biddle took place on Wednesday evening. The young couple have gone to housekeeping in the Bennett property near the lock.

Alex. Whle and Miss Frone Wagner were also married on Wednesday evening. They will reside in Cleveland, where the groom is engaged in business.

A train of thirteen coaches loaded with excursionists from Coshocton bound for Zoar went through town on Thursday.

Mrs. D. J. Wolf and Mrs. J. E. Loud are visiting friends in Chicago.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

A Net Increase of $26,310 Made to the Tax Return.

The board of equalization which has just made its report, succeeded in bringing to light taxable property to the amount of $29,950 of which no return had been made by the assessors, and made reductions to the amount of $3,640, which leaves a total increase of $26,310. A report of its operations in the various wards follows:

INCREASE.

First ward, personal, $6,235; first ward, real, $4,675; second ward, personal, $4,110; second ward real, $3,880; third ward, personal, $4,900; third ward, real, $1,700; fourth ward personal, $1,700; fourth ward real, $2,750; total, $29,950.

REDUCTIONS.

First ward, real, $450, no personal; second ward, personal, $100; real, $1,750; third ward, personal, $150; real, $790; real, $400; total, $3,640. Net increase after deducting reductions, $26,310.

The total valuation of all taxable property as returned by the assessors was $826,110. which with the board's net increase now amounts to $852,420.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

SEWALL IS THE MAN.

Last Day of the Democratic Convention.

WORK GOES ON SLOWLY.

McLean, of Ohio, Withdraws, and so Does Bland, but Delegates Vote for Them Anyway—A Scattering Vote Given to Many Party Leaders.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

CHICAGO, July 11.—It was nearly 11 o'clock when the convention was called to order. Not more than 4,000 were in the Colliseum. More than half of the gold delegates were present. The ceremonies were not opened with prayer, and the nominating speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. O'Sullivan, of Massachusetts, named George Fred Williams, of that state. Marsden, of Louisiana, on his own motion, nominated John R. McLean. Maloney, of Washington, named J. H. Lewis, of that state. Sloane, of Ohio, withdrew, by authority, the name of J. R. McLean. Tom Johnson, of Ohio, nominated Congressman George W. Fithian, of Illinois. He said he was not wealthy and that wealth was not needed for the cause of the common people.

When the balloting began it found the delegations all at sea. Alabama asked to be passed, also California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, and New Hampshire. Further on in the balloting the states took more interest. The states originally passed afterward voted except Nebraska.

New York, New Jersey, and other states declined to vote. Many states scattered, voting for names not presented. The names of McLean, Daniel, and Fithian were repeatedly cheered, although all had been withdrawn they were still cheered when mentioned. Ohio cast her solid vote for McLean, and Kentucky for Sibley, and West Virginia for Williams, of Massachusetts.

McLean positively withdrew himself before the convention assembled. He had his close friend, Ulrick Sloane, withdraw his name from the stage, after its presentation by Marsden, of Louisiana.

When General Finley, of Ohio, cast its 46 votes for McLean, sixteen Ohio delegates revolted, being recorded for Fithian and Sibley but counted for McLean.

The first ballot resulted:

Harrity 21.
Williams, of Massachusetts, 76.
McLean, 111.
Clarke 50.
Sewell 100.
Sibley 163.
Daniels 11.
Bland 62.
Blackburn 22.
Williams, of Illinois, 22.
Boies 22.
Teller, White, Pattison and Fithian, 1 each.
Not voting 258.

The second ballot started lively. All the silver states in the first part voting for Bland except Colorado, which voted for McLean. The only dullness was in the monotony of the eastern states declining to vote. Nebraska was again excused from voting. Ohio, Michigan and other states voted for McLean, as before. Indiana divided equally between Bland and McLean, giving each 15 votes.

West Virginia changed from Williams to Bland. Efforts were made to concentrate on ex-Chairman Harrity as an olive branch to the gold men, but Mr. Bryan's friends and other silver men are said to have opposed it. Just before the result of the second ballot was announced, in which Bland led, a telegram was received from Lebanon, Missouri, in which Mr. Bland declined the second place on the ground that it would be poor policy to select both candidates west of the Mississippi. Result of the second ballot:

Bland, 288.
McLean, 164.
Sibley, 113. Others scattering.

Before the third ballot began Sibley was withdrawn. Missouri, which had been scattering its vote retired for caucus, to see whether the vote should be given to Bland even against his wishes. The roll call showed some states respecting the wish of Bland. They changed to Sewall. Illinois stuck to Sibley. Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland and Nevada voted solidly with Ohio for McLean.

Third ballot: Bland 255, McLean 310, Sibley 50, Swell 97, Williams 15, Harrity 19, scattering 30. Declining to vote 255.

The fourth ballot resulted in scattering votes for numerous candidates, McLean leading.

On the fifth ballot Sewall received 430 votes, about 25 less than enough to nominate. Changes in the votes of several states soon gave him the required number.

JULIUS WITTMAN'S PROJECT.

He Will Find a Team That Can Defeat the Massillons.

Henry Pahlau and Julius Wittman were discussing the merits of the Massillon base ball club, Thursday evening, when Mr. Wittman remarked that if the local team would give him Ray Markel he could pick a nine otherwise independent of Pahlau's club, that could defeat the Massillons. Mr. Pahlau flew to arms immediately in defense of his favorites, and after some more discussion it was decided to pit the two teams against each other on a wager of $25. A forfeit of $5 was posted at the time by Messrs. Pahlau and Wittman, the remainder to be placed in the hands of the stakeholder on the day preceding the game. The contest will take place on Friday, July 24, at Pahlau's park.

Of course no one but Mr. Wittmann knows who are to compose his team, but it is quite possible that Markel and Beck will be the battery, with A. H. Coleman at short, Joe Wisdom on first base, Wittman second and Louis Pille third. Shauf and a few other erstwhile favorites will probably be in the outfield.

This game, which will again bring out some of the famous Russells' old players, will have a tendency to revive interest in base ball in Massillon, and after the score is settled a consolidation of the teams might be effected, and thus place in the field a club that could play base ball anywhere

ECHOES OF THE STORM

Democratic Papers Bolting the Ticket.

NEW AND HORRIBLE DOCTRINES

Gold Democrats are Getting Together and Another Democratic Convention Likely to be Held—Democrats of Several States Line up in Favor of This Programme.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

CHICAGO, July 11.—All calculations look to the close of the convention today. Beside the choice for Vice President there is the selection of the notification committees, and a meeting of the national committee to select a chairman. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is most talked of. McLean held the lead for Vice President last night, but friction in the Ohio delegation reduces his chances. A big boom has been organized for Matthews. Others named are Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Williams, of Massachusetts, and Worthington, Fithian and Williams, of Illinois. Bryan refrains from giving advice, saying the delegates must make a choice. He is holding a popular levee at the Clifton house. There is talk of giving him formal notice here, thus dispensing with a journey to his home in Nebraska.

At 8:30 today, John R. McLean was asked who would nominate him. He answered that he would not be nominated. He withdrew his name yesterday from the presidential race, and then dropped out entirely. He had been offered the place with every one of the candidates except Bryan, and he refused absolutely. If his name was presented at all it would be to worry somebody, or for some other purpose than to secure the nomination.

Gold Democrats of Illinois and gold delegates from Texas, have held a conference after the latter issued a manifesto heartily endorsing the action of Illinois Democrecy in calling for a Democratic national convention to nominate a ticket and adopt a platform of Democratic principles. The meeting of the national Democratic committee will be held at 3 p. m. today.

Telephone communication with Matthews, of Indiana, discloses that he is positively against taking a second place. This starts a movement in favor of Shively, the candidate for governor, who won his spurs in congress with Bryan.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—[By Associated Press]—The Times (Dem.) says: "Our worst fears have been realized. New and horrible doctrines have been added to the Chicago platform which cannot possibly bind a Democrat who is unwilling to abandon the fundamental principles of his party."

RALEIGH, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—The News and Observer says: "The nomination was a virile one. Everyone felt in it the sturdy robustness of genuine Americanism."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Interesting Information About Teachers and Schools

Summer schools report an attendance far above the average this year.

Miss Myra B. Hanson, of Toledo, a former teacher in the Massillon high school, was granted a common school life certificate by the state board of examiners at Columbus in June.

Prof. J. B. Eberly is arranging to reopen the normal school at Smithville in September.

Several thousand educational leaders are in attendance at the meeting of the National Educational Association at Buffalo. The officers of the general association for the coming year are: C. B. Skinner, of New York, president; Irwin Shepard, of Minnesota, secretary; J. C. McNeal, of Missouri, treasurer; also a board of directors of one representative from each state. Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, lectured on "The American Public School," and Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., addressed the Thursday evening session on "The Teacher and the School." Several cities were anxious to entertain the association next year. It has practically been decided to hold the next meeting at Minneapolis.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association held its forty-ninth annual meeting at Put-in-Bay last week. About 700 teachers attended. The papers, with but few exceptions, were read by the persons who prepared them. The discussion of the various subjects was entered into with freedom.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

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MONDAY, JULY 13, 1896.

THE INDEPENDENT is indebted to the Hon. Anthony Howells, United States consul at Cardiff, for copies of Welsh papers containing accounts of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Cardiff.

The vigor and manliness of Mayor Schott's remarks on the currency proposition of the Democratic party will commend themselves to all thinking people. Mr. Schott is as uncompromisingly Democratic as ever, but does not propose that his partisanship shall cover and protect what he conscientiously regards as inherently, morally and economically wrong.

The Democratic Call, of Columbus, desires that W. W. Roberts, formerly editor of the Alliance Critic, shall have everlasting honor and glory by running for congress on the Democratic ticket in this district. THE INDEPENDENT has received a marked copy of the paper containing the suggestion, and it hastens to say that it hasn't the slightest objection. It does seem like putting Mr. Roberts to a great deal of unnecessary trouble, though. The people of this district seem to be pretty well pleased with Congressman Tayler.

A SOUND MONEY CONVERT.

The Brooklyn Eagle has for many years been one of the greatest and most steadfast of Eastern Democratic papers. Its partisanship is not so strong as its patriotism. It joins the sound money column, saying editorially:

"Whether sound money delegations as a whole bolt or not, there will be sound money men in the crankfest who will walk out of it, leaving it to impersonate its own anarchy and to rear its own repudiation. There are also many other Democrats who will support neither anarchy nor repudiation. And these men being Democrats should not be required to support Republicans. Nor should they be forced not to vote at all. For them should be provided an honest money platform and national ticket. In the provision the independent Democrats of this state should lead off, headed by those of Kings and New York counties. We counsel an instant realization of this need and a prompt meeting of this duty. The requisite movement will grow as it goes. The honor of at once initiating it is to be coveted as a present obligation and a lasting distinction. For country and for right-conscience Democrats, and for them together and now."

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

How much money do the United States mints coin at the present time? How much gold? How much silver per month? Also of what denomination?

H.

Figures are only obtainable to June 30, 1895. From January 1 to June 30, 1895, the mints of the United States coined 32,170,163 pieces, worth $26,854,702.31. The total value of gold coined was $23,261,440; total value of silver coined, $3,114,082.75; total value of five cent pieces and cents, $479,179.56. On October 1st last, the gold coin in circulation amounted to $469,884,062, and the amount in the treasury was $86,216,756. The amount of standard silver dollars in circulation was $55,146,527, and the amount in the treasury was $368,142,782. The total amount of money in the United States, in 1895, was $2,398,332,021. In 1860 it was $442,102,477. In 1860 the population of the United States was 31,443,321. In 1890 it was 62,622,250. While the population of the country doubled in thirty years, the amount of money multiplied five times.

THE RETURNS COMING IN.

The Democratic stampede for free silver is not due to the sober judgment of the party, but to the delusive expectation of obtaining more money for a lesser return. The inherent dishonesty of the policy is not apparent to the great body of Democratic voters, who are doubtless actuated by as worthy impulses as any others. The thoughtful members of the Democratic party see the danger ahead. Mayor Schott sees it, Mr. E. S. Raff sees it, and many, many others less willing to appear before the public see it, and will vote according to their light. Postmaster Hutchins, a Democratic officeholder in Cleveland, is so impressed by the approaching danger that he speaks out boldly and bravely.

"If the convention at Chicago," says he, "carries out its promises, and from present indications it looks very much as though it will, I intend to be a brevet Republican this fall. A party that will resort to such queer and underhanded methods ought to be beaten. The whole thing looks to me like a huge conspiracy hatched in the Senate by the silver Democrats, the Populists—men like Jones and the Teller influence. The manner in which some of the old, tried leaders in Democracy are being treated is simply infamous. It isn't a Democratic convention at all; the spirit of Democracy doesn't hover over it. It is made up of a lot of fellows with queer notions and strange ideas, and they dominate everything.

"My Democracy means Democracy. It doesn't mean to follow a queer phantom, a will o'-the wisp. The gathering at Chicago isn't a Democratic convention at all, and when the party is beaten this fall, I hope it will come to its senses again, and when the free silver fallacy is dropped I shall once more vote with the party.

"There is a spirit of unrest in the land and the people want some sort of a change, so the Democrats propose to take a leap in the dark by advocating the free silver fallacy. But when the campaign opens, the question will be better understood when it is dispassionately discussed and submitted to the calm, sober second thought of the people."

MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION. II

Mr. McKinley and those entitled to speak for him have given no hint of their private convictions on the subject of Mr. Bryan's nomination by the Democratic party. The probability is that they were not deeply concerned about the matter, beyond feeling a healthy American interest in the action of a great convention. The campaign this year will be fought out on principles, and the men who represent those principles must stand or fall with them. Country lovers, irrespective of party, have some right to take satisfaction in the nomination of Mr. Bryan. In himself he represents an honest and sturdy manhood that commends itself to public respect, and politically he will doubtless obtain the support of the free silver Democrats, most of the free silver Republicans, and it is expected that he will be endorsed by the Populists. Thus will be combined under one tent, so to speak, a three-ringed circus, the like of which no man has ever seen or heard of before. The wild and crazy fanatics, the silver mine owners, and the ne'er-do-wells are all driving the same team, and the battle for sound money is correspondingly simplified. Conservative Democrats will feel bound to support McKinley. The victory, which ever side may win it, cannot therefore be said to be an accident, and the decision of the American people, which is fairly certain to be for an honest dollar worth one hundred cents everywhere, will be accepted as final.

The contest this year will be in the West and South. The East and Middle states are already as good as carried. It is of no political importance, therefore, whether the Republican majority in Ohio is large or small. All the more reason exists why self respecting Democrats should exercise their honest judgment this fall. They must have been impressed by the fact that all of the great newspapers have already swung into the McKinley column. They cannot fail to have been shaken in their fealty to the old party now Democratic in name only, by their knowledge that such leaders of men as Hill, Whitney, Cleveland, Gorman, Vilas, Russell—indeed nearly all of those whose names they are accustomed to hear, are withdrawing their support from a policy which comes dangerously near, if it does not altogether abrogate that oldest of principles, "Thou shalt not steal."

To break away from a party with which one has been associated for a generation, is certainly a hard task. Though that party has been untrue to itself, though it has alienated its best and brainiest men, and sought false gods and deluded teachers, it is still a hard task. There are public questions, however, that cannot be compromised, and there are times when the individual citizen must determine his associations for himself. That time has come to the Democratic citizens of this country. THE INDEPENDENT is led to believe that in Stark county at least the most of them will this fall cast their lines with the party which, if it does not stand for all their convictions, does plant itself squarely on the two propositions without which no other can be maintained, and those two that our currency must not be debased and our national honor must remain inviolate.

SENATORS SENTENCED.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Ex State Senator George Idan, of Newark, and John Quincy Abbott, of McConnellsville, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each in the penitentiary upon conviction of attempted bribery in connection with the legislature.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headache. Why pay $1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment at 1 cent a day? Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days treatment for $1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank to cure you or refund your money. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route, James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists

$4 for Banister's gent's tan and oxblood shoes. Regular $5 goods, at Suhr & Zepp's, 22 South Erie street.

WORKS LIKE A CHARM

EFFECTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY LAW.

Interview With Governor John Gary Evans—Order Promoted, Intemperance Decreased and Revenues Added To—A Plan For Other States to Consider.

[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6.—South Carolina in law is neither a prohibition nor a temperance state, but it is impossible for an observant stranger here not to be impressed by the good order that everywhere prevails, as well as by the difficulty he will encounter in getting his matutinal cocktail from any other than its legal source of supply.

Whisky may be purchased by the pint, gallon or barrel, yet from the seaboard to the mountains you will not find an open barroom. Even the druggists fight shy of a doctor's prescription that has the smell of toddy about it. You must get what you want from official headquarters.

The state is the boss barkeeper. It furnishes all the liquor sold and regulates the price. County officials are the clerks, and a college professor does the sampling—chemically, of course—to determine the amount of liquid deviltry contained in the various qualities of the liquor sent out.

At the executive mansion the other evening I asked Governor Evans for an explanation of such an anomalous condition of affairs in a state which one of his predecessors had made famous by his frequent reminder to the governor of North Carolina that "it's a long time between drinks."

"It's not a difficult matter to understand," he replied. "The whisky problem stared us in the face, as it has done every progressive state in the Union, and some solution of it seemed imperative. Prohibition was out of the question. That is a utopian idea and will remain so, in my judgment, as long as the national government regards whisky as a legitimate article of commerce. You may punish men for destroying life, limb or the property of others, but you cannot legislate the taste for whisky out of an old toper any more than you can jealousy out of the human heart.

"The question arose, therefore, as to the best manner in which the drinking habit could be regulated and its cause removed. In other words, how could we prevent, first, the habit from being formed by the young citizen; second, how could we check drunkenness and its concurrent evils, and, finally, how could we satisfy the thirst of the old toper without killing him and keep him within reasonable bounds?

"We solved it by passing an act, now known as the dispensary law, which brought the manufacture, importation

GOVERNOR EVANS.

and sale of liquor directly under the control of the state. This was in 1892, but it has had a hard road to travel ever since. The courts have fought it with their decisions and the people with their rifles and shotguns. At first it was experimental and crude. We were plowing up new ground, and we made mistakes. Now, however, I venture to say that if the question of its repeal were submitted to the people the vast majority, speaking through the ballot box, would utter an emphatic 'No.'"

"But I have heard," said the writer, "that it interferes with the personal liberty of citizens."

"Only in one sense," replied the governor—"namely, that by closing the barrooms and restricting the sale of liquor to the public dispensaries a young man cannot go into a saloon, get staggering drunk and disgrace himself. On the other hand, any person in good standing, without regard to color, may buy from the public dispensary all the whisky he craves, and he will have the official assurance that it has been analyzed and is chemically pure. But he must drink it in private.

"Most outside dealers recognize the value of this indorsement by the state, and the best manufacturers in the country compete for our custom."

"But is not this private drinking demoralizing to both races?" inquired the writer.

"My answer is that since the passage of the law crime has decreased 60 per cent. Again, the temptations offered to the youth of the state by the saloons have been removed. Billiards, pool and faro banks have gone, and the barkeeper no longer has his accustomed 'pull' before and during elections."

"What becomes of the fund that accrues to the state from its sale of this liquor?" was asked.

"It educates our children. Since the beginning of the operations of the dispensary law its net profits to the state up to the first of the present year amounted to nearly $244,000. By a wise provision of the new constitution the income from this source, after the payment of the constabulary and of expenses in the enforcement of the law, must be applied to the school fund—a handsome contribution of nearly $200,000 a year for educational purposes, to raise which the people would otherwise be taxed."

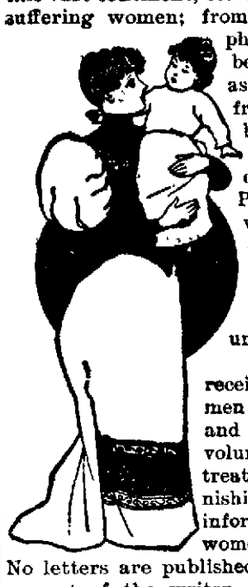
F. G. DE FONTAINE.

MRS. GOOLD'S GRATITUDE.

Her Story of How She Was Restored to Health.

Condition Before and After the Birth of Her Child.

From every city, town and hamlet on this vast continent, come letters from suffering women; from those whose physicians have been unable to assist them, or from that numberless class whose confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound is unbounded.



Every letter received from women is recorded, and hundreds of volumes of cases treated aid in furnishing practical information for the women of to-day. No letters are published without the request of the writer. The strictest confidence is observed. The following letter represents thousands:—

"I always enjoyed good health until six months before the birth of my babe. Then I was very weak; my back ached all the time. My physicians said I would be all right after the birth of the child, but I was not, although at that time I had the best of care. The pains in my back were almost unbearable. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form; menstruations were painful.

"Any work or care would entirely unnerve me. When my babe was 11 months old, friends persuaded me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I had taken one bottle I felt the effects. My back did not ache so badly, and I felt stronger. After taking four bottles I felt well. My ambition returned, menstruations were painless, leucorrhœa entirely cured, and I could take care of my babe and do my housework. I shall always recommend your Vegetable Compound for all women, especially for young mothers."—MRS. H. L. GOOLD, Oregon, Wis.

If Mrs. Goold had been well before the birth of her child, subsequent suffering would have been avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should always be taken before and after birth, in order that the system may withstand the shock.

Hives are not dangerous to life, but they are a prolific breeder of misery and profanity. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, even in the worst cases of this and other exasperating diseases of the skin.

LUXURIOUS EUGENIE.

Under Her Rule Paris Became a Scene of Extravagant Fairyland.

There was a sort of intoxication in the very atmosphere of Paris, a fever of enjoyment—a passion for constant amusement, for constant excitement, and among women for extravagance in dress. This was encouraged by the court, with the intention of giving an impetus to trade and of gaining popularity by favoring constant festivities, and consequently constant expense. In the days of Louis Philippe there had been great moderation in all matters of luxury; the king and queen were aged, sensible and economical; the young princesses were kept within rigid bounds by example above them. But when the emperor came to the throne, after a period of revolution and consequent commercial stagnation, he wished to revive trade, and also to give the prestige of splendor to a court which so many did not seem to take in earnest. His beautiful wife, suddenly raised to a supreme position for which nothing in her previous life had prepared her, finding what seemed unlimited means within her reach, keenly enjoyed the possibility of procuring everything that pleased her, and enhanced her remarkable personal attractions by all the advantages of exquisite toilet without consideration of cost.

Everything that she wore suited her admirably. Others tried to imitate her, and the general tone became raised. She had the art of constantly choosing something new and unusual, which attracted attention, so that, instead of being satisfied with conventional types of silks and satins, which formerly had been considered sufficient for all occasions, every one tried to invent something different from others and to improve upon what had been seen before. Consequently, not only in dress, but in all matters of taste and luxury, there was an eager struggle to outvie others, to reach a higher degree of splendor, and extravagance became universal. Paris was a sort of fairyland, where every one seemed rich and happy. What lay underneath all this would not bear close examination—the dishonorable acts of all kinds which too often were needed to produce the glamour deceiving superficial observers.—"Life In the Tuileries," by Anna L. Bicknell.

Why Spitz Quit.

Germany has been on the verge of a cabinet crisis for several weeks. The first warning of the trouble among the highest officials of the empire was given by the fall of General Von Spitz. Nobody has explained just why Spitz fell, but in an article that attempts to do so the Cologne Gazette suggests reasons that probably will seem more than sufficient to persons outside Germany. The Gazette says that it was incumbent upon him in his department to attend to the Strafvollstreckungsangegelegenheiten, the Militaergefaengnisswesen and the whole Militaerjustizwesen. Besides, his office required that he take charge of all the bills regarding the Militaerprocessordnung and consult with the chancellor as to the supreme Richsmilitaergerichtsinstanz and the supreme Reichsmilitaergerichtshof. Is it any wonder, then, that when he foresaw the failure of the Militaerstrafprocessentwurf he felt moved by Gesundheitsruecksichten to quit?—New York Sun.

Proof Positive.

"How do you know, daughter, that young Tyson does not drink?"

"Because, papa, his breath always smells of fresh cloves."—Detroit Free Press.

Farmers, Take Notice...

I have leased the . . . .

POCOCK FLOURING MILLS

Of this city and will have them running by July 8th. Being a miller of large experience I can

Guarantee to Give You Good Satisfaction.

I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

I Respectfully Ask You to Give Me a Trial.

Respectfully,

MASSILLON. ...M. NEAL.

TEN DAY SALE....

OF

JARDINIERES!

ONE-FOURTH OFF

For Ten Days Only.

All sizes, styles and prices. Collected from every part of the world.

At BAHNEY'S,

20 East Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

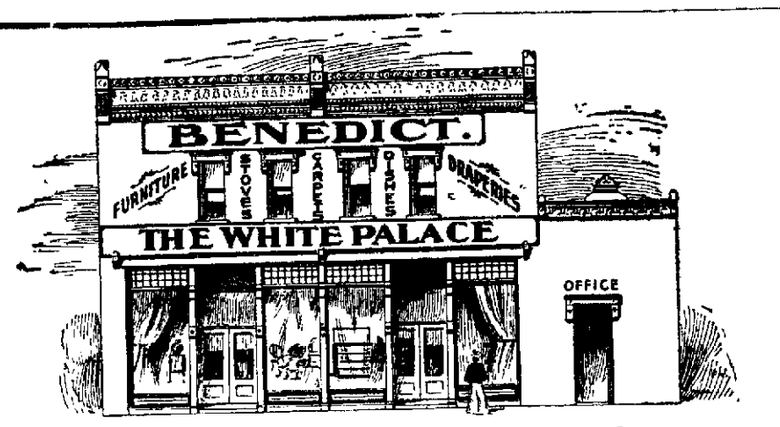
OR CLEANING-UP SALE.

After invoicing we find in nearly every department, odds and ends, which must be moved out of the way to make room for new fall stock. Price no consideration

BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE

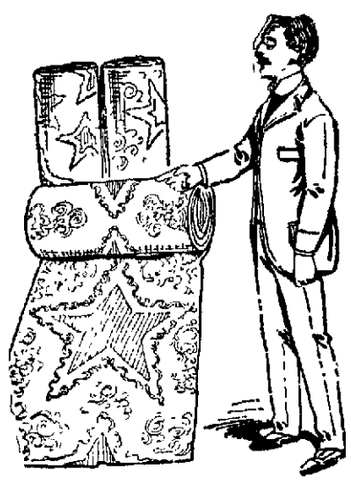
As prices quoted are only for present stock, it will be to your interest to attend this sale at once.

Pay the Cash if you have it, if not, your Credit is good.



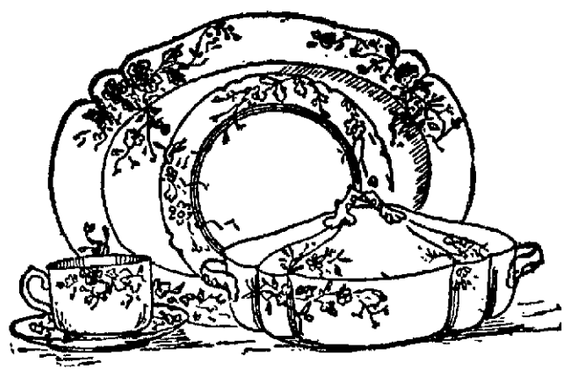
Every item in this page is one of interest to economical buyers. We have the confidence of the public, is proved by the quick response of all our patrons to our advertisements

DO YOU WANT THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY? YOU'LL FIND IT HERE



CARPETS.

5 pieces, all wool, 20 yard ends, worth 65c	37½c
8 pieces, all wool, 12 yd, 14 yd, 16 yd ends	37½c
1 roll Hemp carpet, worth 25c	12½c
6 pieces best Tapestry Brussels, 25 and 30 yd	50c
3 pieces Body Brussels, 28 and 30 yd	85c
50 Japanese Rugs, 30x60, worth $1.75	99c
12 Mounted Fur Rugs, worth $10	$7.50
3x3 Art Squares	$6.25
3x4 Art Squares	$7.50



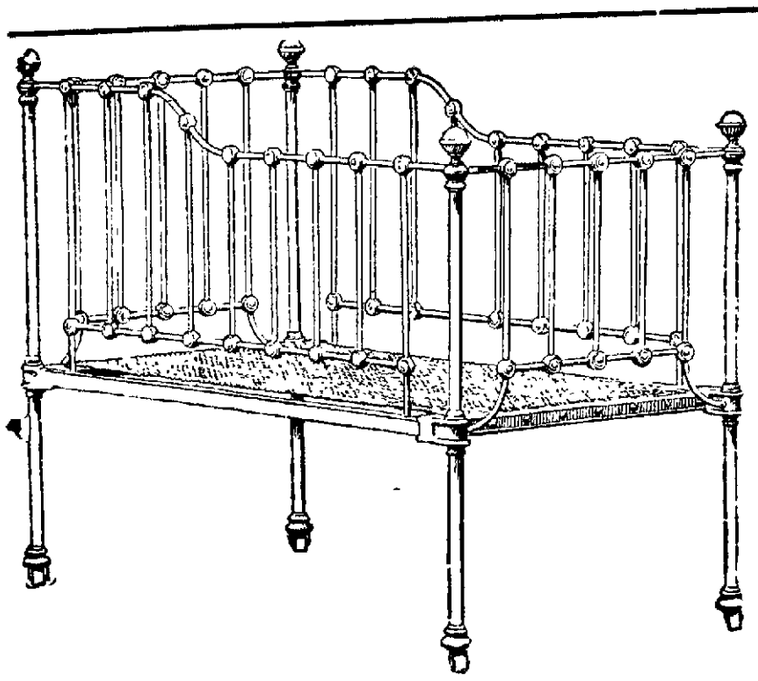
DINNER SETS.

100 pieces Decorated	$6.75
50 pieces Cologne	9.50
112 pieces Semi-Porcelain	14.00
Toilet Sets	2.89

We Have the Goods { EVERYBODY DELIGHTED
We Name Prices . . { EVERYBODY ASTONISHED
We Get the Trade . . . { EVERBODY..... .....SATISFIED

THE BEST QUICK SELLER IS A LOW PRICE.

READ ON



Child s Bed, Only $9.00.

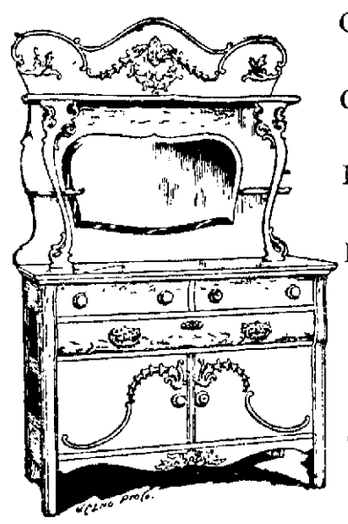
. . . Enameled . . .

---- AND ----

Brass Beds !

White Enamel (not painted), full size	$ 5 00
Above Bed is Brass Trimmed.	
White Enamel, Brass Rod and Corners	8 00
White Enamel, Bow End, Brass Trimmings	11 50
ALL BRASS, Only	25 00
Above Bed sells for $35.00—usual price.	
ALL BRASS, the Fnest Bed Ever Shown in Massillon, Only	75 00
This Bed Sells in all the Cities for $125.00.	

SIDEBOARDS.



Combination, worth $85.00, Clearance Sale	$56 50
Combination, worth $65.00, Clearance Sale	49 50
Regular Style, worth $35.00, Clearance Sale	22 50
Regular Style, worth $25.00, Clearance Sale	15 00

25 Patterns !

The Latest Styles, at Most Ridiculously Low Prices.

BED ROOM SUITES.

Solid Oak, one of the finest, worth $125.00, now $85.00.
Solid Oak, next best, worth $85.00, now $59.00.
Solid Mahogany, very fine, worth $115.00, now $75.00.
Do you want a fine suite? You should see these.

Solid Oak Suite reduced to $16.75.

Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Rockers, Couches, Parlor Suites, Etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Get anybody's prices, and we will discount them. We positively will not be undersold by any firm in Ohio.

BENEDICT - THE WHITE PALACE,

63-65 South Erie St., Massillon, Ohio.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ginter, a son.

Mail Carrier Brown is taking his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lasher have returned from a week's visit in Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller have returned to Troy, N. Y., after spending a few days in the city.

The Misses Clara Shively, Lyda Graybill and Ella Parr, of Canton, are visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Edward Myers is seriously ill and has been for the last two weeks, at her home in Wellman street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunt and family, of Sandusky, will spend next week with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn, in East Main street.

Trainmaster James N. Merwin, of the W. & L. E. railway, is ill. He and Mrs. Merwin have left for Bristolville, where they will spend several weeks on a farm.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanderson and their little eleven years old daughter, Miss Pearl, are now occupying Dr. Jones's old residence at No. 131. W. Tremont street.

A. B. Loomis, of Toledo, a member of the draughting force in the Massillon Bridge Company's office in that city, is spending a few days in the Massillon office.

Two chickens are missing from the coop which stands on the sidewalk at Sonnhalter Bros.' grocery. They disappeared during the night and were probably stolen.

A number of young people from this city attended the barn floor dance given at the home of Samuel Graber, west of town, Friday night. Klotz's orchestra was in attendance and furnished good music.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lieghley, of Detroit, Misses Carrie and Myrtle Lieghley and Ernest Lieghley, of Cleveland, arrived here today, having come down on their wheels, by way of Kent. After spending the day with old home friends, they will leave for a number of other points, intending to return home next week.

The camp meeting to begin at the driving park, east of the city, July 18, promises an auspicious opening. A goodly number of families have already engaged tents for the ten days The meetings are to be led by Evangelist G. K. Little, who stirred the city so thoroughly last winter. Full arrangements for the meeting are completed and the bills are out giving full explanation of the camping out

W. J. Grimes, the remarkable individual who visited Maassillon some time ago, is again in town, riding his wheel. Mr. Grimes's ordinary weight is 490 pounds, but he says that Wednesday night he tipped the beam at but 478, having lost twelve pounds since Saturday evening. He says he will regain this former weight in a few days. Mr. Grimes is six feet four inches tall, and twenty seven years old. His wheel weighs twenty-eight pounds. Grimes measures 61 inches around the chest, 63 at the waist, calf 29, biceps of arm 18. He wears a No. 22 collar, $7\frac{3}{4}$ hat, No. $18\frac{1}{2}$ gloves and No. 12 shoes.

Among a number of chickens recently purchased in the country by Joseph D. Miller, the restaurant keeper, is a white hen which affords no end of amusement to its owner. The hen is very inquisitive and has come to the city to see the sights. After making a general inspection of its surroundings yesterday it calmly entered the canal and swam to the opposite bank and in a short time returned in the same manner. The hen takes to water like a duck and swims with comparative ease. On the first day of its arrival at the hen entered the water, but did not venture to cross. It swam some distance from shore, but after spending several minutes gazing at the surrounding scenery it swam back.

The Cycle and Saddle Club took its first run to the Casino, Meyers Lake, last night, for supper, and such other pleasures as the place affords. The Massillonians were joined by several from Canton. The wheelmen and women and their friends who went out from this city were: Mr. and Mrs Steese, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Corns, Miss McCue, Miss Albrecht, Miss Burton, Miss Wales, Miss Clara Burton, Miss Barney, Miss Skinner, Messrs. Wales, John, Clarence, Walter, Harry and Charles McLain, Courtney Burton. Per Lee Hunt, Robert H. Day, Charles Cross and Charles Beeson.

An impromptu musicale at the Massillon Club, Friday night, made possible by the accidental presence of a number of talented people from out of town, was greatly enjoyed by many members, whose enthusiasm was expressed in unbounded applause. The superb soprano of Miss Kartharine Huntington, of Pittsburg, was again heard in Massillon, and her re appearance was demanded many times. Miss Phillips, of Canton, played her accompaniments. Mr. Guardabassi sang no less acceptably than heretofore, being accompanied by Mrs. Dunn. Then Miss Harrison sang charmingly, and responded to an encore, and finally Mr. Charles Cross, of Cleveland, gave variety to the evening by singing several college songs with dramatic effect. Captain and Mrs. O. H S. Heistand and Captain Roberts, of the United States army were present; also Mr. Francis B. Loomis, of Cincinnati, Latham Conger and Carl Ganter, of Akron; Dr. Westervelt, of Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Beeson, of Uniontown, Pa., and the following from Canton: Misses Philips, Harter, Frease, Tonner and Allen, and Messrs. Ralph Ambler, Robert Fast, E. S. Raff, and John Miller.

Feeling that the matter of the bicycle parade of the centenial, which will be held in Cleveland on the afternoon of July 24, is perhaps not thoroughly understood by the people of Northern Ohio, the bicycle committee of the centenial commission wishes to make the following statement: The parade, with 15,000 wheelmen in line, will be, beyond a doubt by far the largest thing of the kind ever attempted in the world. The parade will be divided into brigades, each brigade having a marshal in charge. Each brigade will be classified and will be marked by a banner. The division consisting entirely of ladies will be in charge by lady marshals, who will also have ladies for their aides. A hearty invitation is extended to all wheelmen and wheelwomen of Northern Ohio to participate in this parade. Prizes will be given for the best equipped club from outside of Cleveland, for the largest club, and also for the largest body of riders from any town outside of Cleveland, appearing in the parade as a single brigade There will also be prizes for the most fancy decorated wheel, most fancy costume, and also for the most grotesque wheel and costume. Visiting wheelmen and wheelwomen will be made especially welcome, and are requested to organize as far as possible, electing their own marshal and color bearer, and then report the fact, together with the number of riders there will be in their delegation, to the Secretary of the Committee, W. H. Kinsey, Room 84, Standard Block, Cleveland, O. The L. A. W. Race Meet will be held in Cleveland on July 25th, the day following the parade.

THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES

Here to Sign Contracts for Construction.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON.

The Trustees Busy Staking Off Buildings and Passing Upon Materials to be Employed—Some Interesting Facts About the Personnel of the Board.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

The trustees of the Massillon state hospital for insane are in session here today, and are busily engaged in work of varied character. Bids were opened in Columbus some time ago, and the principal contract was awarded to Meyers & Co. At the meeting of the board the successful bidders will be obliged to sign contracts and give proper bond Then there is some question about minor portions of the work, and it may be necessary to advertise a new letting of these disputed portions.

In addition to signing the principal contract, the board will take up the matter of brick and stone. The contractors have given the trustees the option of selecting from several samples of each. Warthorst & Co. and Albert M. Wetter are interested in this sub-contract. Warthorst & Co. can supply both brick and stone, and Mr. Wetter stone only. There will be something less than a million of brick in the purchase. Work is to be commenced in about ten days, and employment can be given to over a hundred men at the start.

The trustees will stake off the hospital and infirmary buildings on a line running north and south, on the female side of the institution. The female side is that section lying south of the buildings now under roof. One cottage will be staked off on both the male and female sides. The construction of these buildings and the finishing of others now under roof will absorb the greater part of the appropriation for two years.

The plant as a whole will be far and away superior in every respect to any existing institution in the world. The plans have been developed by Drs. Eyman and Richardson, who have labored together in harmony, and have had the co-operation of other members who lacked their professional knowledge of the objects sought after. The present personnel of the board of trustees is as follows: Dr. Eyman, whose term expired last December, and who serves until his successor is appointed; D. J. Sinclair, of Steubenville, whose term expires in December, 1896; Dr. A. B. Richardson, whose term expires in December, 1897; former Congressman George W. Crouse, of Akron, whose term expires in December, 1898; and S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge, whose term expires in 1899. Mr Crouse has never met with the board, and it is unofficially understood that he has resigned. Every friend of the Massillon hospital hopes that Governor Bushnell will re-appoint Dr. Eyman, whose term has already expired.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Grand Circuit Race Meeting at Cleveland.

Perhaps the greatest meeting ever held on any track will be held at the Cleveland mile track, in Glenville, July 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1896. The programme is as follows:

Monday July 27: 2:21 class trotting, purse, $2,000; 2:14 class pacing, purse, $2,000; 2:27 class trotting. $2,000.

Tuesday, July 28: 2:25 class trotting (closed April 15), purse, $2,500; 2:09 class pacing, purse, $2,000; 2:19 class trotting, (closed April 15), purse, $2,500.

Wednesday, July 29: 2:15 class trotting, (closed April 15), purse, $2,500; 2:25 class pacing, (closed April 15), purse, $2,500; 2:09 class trotting. purse, $2,000.

Thursday, July 30: 2:30 class trotting, purse $2,000; free-for-all pacing, purse $2,500; 2:17 class trotting, purse $2,000; free-for-all trotting, purse $2,500.

Friday, July 31: 2:12 class trotting, purse $2,000; 2:19 class pacing, purse $2,000; 2:23 class trotting, purse $2,000.

Entries to these unclosed purses will close Monday, July 13. The four purses closed have the greatest list of entries ever printed, and it embraces all the phenomenal new-comers for trotting and pacing honors. Great improvements have been made, and a new cooling-out shed has been erected, which will enable the management to trot the races promptly on time. The delay between heats will be obviated, and all events will go off quickly. The usual charges for admission will be asked, except that for the first day, Monday, July 27, but half price will be charged, 50 cents at gate and 25 cents for seat in grandstand.

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, barely steady, $2.85@$3.50; cattle, dull; sheep, strong.

Wheat 56½, corn 26½, oats 15½.

TOLEDO, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 58.

FOR PEACE OR WAR.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Delicate Duty With Which the Board Has Been Intrusted—Interview With Judge Brewer—Great Labor of Gathering Evidence Practically Completed.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Five men, on whom rests the responsibility of making a declaration that may break the long truce between Great Britain and the United States, are holding sessions in Washington to enable them to discharge, honestly, fearlessly and without prejudice, the critical duty with which they have been intrusted. They are the members of the Venezuelan boundary commission, and President Cleveland is pledged to be guided by their decision. If they decide that Great Britain is justly entitled to the territory adjacent to British Guiana and Venezuela which both the Caracas and London governments claim, then well and good for the peace of the world. But if they certify to the executive that Great Britain is occupying territory to which she has no right then "it will be the duty of the United States," to quote Mr. Cleveland's famous message to congress on the subject, "to resist by every means in its power, as willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

Little is known by the general public of the manner in which these five men are carrying out the great and perilous trust imposed in their judgment. Whenever they meet, the newspapers note the fact and give some account of the business transacted, but the great interest which naturally attaches to the personnel of the commission has not been gratified in that degree desired by the American people. Some misconception also exists as to what the commission is charged with doing and to what extent its opinion may influence the question of a peaceable or hostile settlement of the Venezuelan boundary controversy.

In tastefully and elegantly furnished apartments high up in one of Washington's big office buildings the five commissioners hold their sessions. The commissioners are David J. Brewer of Kansas, an associate justice of the United States supreme court; Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White of New York, ex-president of Cornell university and ex-minister to Russia; Frederic R. Coudert of New York, the eminent international lawyer, and Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland, president of Johns Hopkins university.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION AT WORK.

Justice Brewer, the president of the commission, received me very cordially when I called at the commission's rooms. He is a tall, well built man, vigorous in appearance despite the fact that he is verging on threescore and has a firm, strong face, the judicial repose of which does not hide the humor in it.

Justice Brewer has been well trained for the responsible position with which President Cleveland has intrusted him. He is a nephew of the famous Field brothers, of whom David Dudley and Cyrus W. were two, and on the supreme bench with him sits another uncle, Justice Stephen J. Field. I found him sitting at a desk in a room just off the meeting chamber of the commission, examining documents bearing on the boundary controversy.

"We have examined a vast amount of material," he said, "and we are waiting for more to arrive. The British government has promised a supplement to its blue book on the boundary question, and we are desirous of seeing this before proceeding further. The Venezuelan minister here, Mr. Andrade, is having translations made of a great number of original documents relating to its side of the case, and we are anxious to see these. They may or may not shed new light. They may consist of papers of which we are already possessed. Professor Burr, the expert sent by the commission to examine the documents concerning Holland's possessions in South America, is at The Hague preparing a report. When all these matters are before us, we will see the beginning of the end." And Justice Brewer smiled in a way that was interpreted to mean that "the end" was a long way off.

It will be seen from Justice Brewer's remarks that the great labor of gathering evidence has been practically completed. How soon a report to the president may be expected nobody can say with certainty. It is confidently expected, however, that it will be placed in Mr. Cleveland's hands a sufficient time before congress assembles in December to enable him to make a return to the legislative branch of the government. Will the result of the commission's deliberations mean peace or war? That is a question nobody can answer, perhaps even the members of the commission themselves.

J. H. BEADLE.

A FREE COINAGE BANKER.

William P. St. John Occupies This Anomalous Position.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—One of the unique figures in the public eye of New York just now is William P. St. John. He is president of the Mercantile National bank, but not a "goldbug." On the contrary, Mr. St. John believes in and advocates the free coinage of silver at the prevailing ratio, 16 to 1. Mr. St. John's views on this question were first publicly expressed several years ago. He has expressed them from time to time since in magazine articles, in published correspondence and in several addresses to bankers in convention. He has come into public notice strikingly of late through the publication in a current magazine article, over his own signature, of a platform intended to unify all elements of reform in behalf of the free coinage of silver. Among those men who do not agree with Mr. St. John a few call him a crank. Others concede much weight to his argument. No one questions his sincerity. He is a man of 47 years, but does not appear to have passed 40. He is tall and rather slender in build, of a clear complexion, with brown hair and a full brown beard, both lightly tinged with gray.

Some people who call Mr. St. John's silver views peculiar attribute them to the fact that he is a southerner; but, although born in Mobile, he left there as a small boy for a European education, which he completed in Massachusetts. His business career began in New York city in 1867, where he has resided ever since. He was born in 1849, son of Newton St. John, a banker of Mobile, and Maria Pope, the latter being a daughter of Alexander Pope and Dorothy Bibb of Georgia, who was a sister of William Bibb, territorial governor and first state governor of Alabama.

Oddly enough, Mr. St. John's views on the currency are attributable to his research during eight years' membership on the finance committee of the New York chamber of commerce. Having at the instance of its chairman undertaken that research in order to confirm the preconceived notions of that committee, which he heartily shared, he was converted by the historic facts, so that today he stands foremost among the outspoken advocates of reopening our mints to silver.

In politics Mr. St. John calls himself an independent Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He believes that if the

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

Democratic convention demands the reopening of the mints of the United States to equally free coinage for gold and silver, with this demand strengthened by the addition of a demand for the optional initiative and referendum, all reform elements can join the Democrats in these joint issues and elect their nominees overwhelmingly.

JEROME WOOD.

Popular Fabrics For Summer Gowns.

New and striking effects in the way of cotton gowns always appear after the 1st of May. New cotton crepes, organdies, dimities and piques delight the eyes of every one able to wear cotton gowns. I say "able," for many women from climate, health or occupation are debarred from wearing any but woolen gowns. Even heavy Irish linen has been taken for midsummer wear, and gold lace appears on grass linen.—Ladies' Home Journal.

BIG AND GOOD.

BattleAx PLUG

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money.
No doubt about that.
But once in a while it isn't.
For instance, there's "BATTLE AX."
The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good."
There's no guess work in this statement.
It is just a plain fact.
You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

SALE OF FARM

"White Swan Farm" containing 110 acres, will be sold at public Sale, on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1896

At 1 o'clock p. m. This will be a bona-fide sale to the highest bidder. No reserve bids
TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale.

White Swan farm is in every respect one of the finest, most productive, and most beautifully located farms in northern Ohio, situated on the Massillon Plains, three miles south of Massillon, and one mile north of Navarre, with about 112 rods of frontage on Massillon and Navarre road. The buildings are among the best in the county, for farm buildings; house contains nine rooms; bank barn nearly new, 42x90 feet. A never-failing well of water, with new wind pump, supplying house and barn with an abundance of the best water. There is no waste land on this farm. Every foot of it can be put under cultivation. For further information concerning farm, call at premises, or address,

J. E. BCK, Navarre, O.

By the heirs of John G. Beck, deceased.

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